ENTRE NÓS ENTRE NOSOTROS

AMONG US

Newsletter of the Committee on International Relations

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NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES
1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

No. 4 1942-43 April 1943

NEW YORK CITY CONFERENCE

The High School Teachers Association held a series of panel conferences on March 6, at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. One panel on "Foreign Languages in the Post War World" was made up of representative teachers of Spanish, French, Italian, German, Hebrew, and the classical languages. The president of the Association, Dr. Rachel Anderson, is a member of the NEA Committee on International Relations.

NOTED AUTHOR COMMENTS

In an interview reported recently in the *Washington Post*, Frank Henius, well-known author of children's books on Latin America, said: "We must found our plan for hemispheric solidarity on human understanding if it is to succeed. My heart - my heart is with the children. They are our only hope." Mr. Henius is completing a volume on games and songs of Latin America designed to introduce North American children to their young neighbors to the South. This book will be followed by one of fairy tales published by Charles Scribner and Sons.

ART AND MUSIC COMMITTEES.

Two advisory committees, one on art and the other on music, for the fiscal year 1942-43, have been appointed by the Department of State. Membership of these two committees can be obtained in the State Department Press Releases of January 16, 1943, Numbers 30 and 31.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR STUDENT TEACHER EXCHANGE

Calling upon his colleagues "to spend at least a tiny fraction of a penny for the promotion of peace every time we spend a dollar or more for the prosecution of war," Congressman Karl E. Mundt, Republican, South Dakota, on March 1 introduced legislation authorizing the appropriation of $2,000,000 annually to provide scholarships for exchange students between state teachers colleges of the United States and those of other American republics. Mundt's bill provides for a thousand student teachers to be transferred each way each school year, with $1000 allotted to each student. Every congressional district in America would participate in the program.

Mr. Mundt advised the House that in the preparation of this legislation he had conferred with Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and with a committee of faculty members from Indiana State Teachers College at Terre Haute, Indiana, who had been making a special study of inter-American relations in the field of education. Mundt said that Mr. Rockefeller was enthusiastic in his response to the suggestion and expressed the belief that the proposed program would be welcomed in all the American republics.

In limiting these scholarships to students in the teachers colleges of the republics cooperating in the Pan American Union, Mundt declared: "The ideal manner in which to improve and preserve friendly relations among neighbor nations is to promote an understanding and appreciation of the cultural background, the political systems, and the economic problems of sovereign states. By

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giving student teachers of the United States an opportunity to live and study for a year in other American republics we train missionaries of good will in the educational field who will in turn transmit this enlightened understanding to the students with whom they come in contact in the classroom. The same dividends will accrue for the student teachers of the other American republics who spend a year in study and association with students and educators scattered throughout the teachers colleges of the United States. It is nothing more than prudent peace insurance for the post-war world to begin, now, devising methods for a better mutual understanding among the peoples of the world. Here in the Americas, from Alaska to Argentina, let us demonstrate the process now of promoting peaceful cooperation through learning to respect one another by coming to know one another more understandingly."

The proposed bill is known as H. R. 2034. It has been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. No hearings have been scheduled but Mr. Mundt would undoubtedly appreciate receiving comment on his proposal. Copies of the bill can be obtained from the House Document Room, Washington, D. C.

COMMISSION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES

Machinery for inter-American collaboration in the development of the hemisphere's vast resources has been augmented by the recent formation of the United States Commission of Inter-American Development.

The United States Commission is similar to national commissions organized in the other twenty American republics by the Inter-American Development Commission. The parent commission was the result of the Panama meeting of American Foreign Ministers in September 1939, and the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, of which Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles is chairman. These groups were organized in the recognition that long-range industrial development of the hemisphere would have to be accelerated in wartime.

Chairman of the United States Commission is Eric A. Johnston, President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and of the Columbia Electric Manufacturing Company, Spokane, Washington.

The United States Commission will work closely with the Committee for Economic Development, reporting and advising on economic, financial, and commercial matters as they affect the inter-American field.

At the request of the Inter-American Development Commission, the chairman of the United States Commission, Mr. Johnston, has visited the other Americas for a discussion of common interests with other national commissions.

The United States Commission completes the organization of the development group which began with the formation of the parent commission in June 1940. The objectives of the United States Commission, said Nelson A. Rockefeller, Chairman of the Inter-American Development Commission and Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, are to consider and report on:

1. United States postwar requirements of raw and manufactured products produced in the other American republics.

2. Postwar requirements of the other American republics for United States raw or manufactured products.

3. Extension of industrial development in the other American republics thru locally organized companies, branch plants, and assembly plants of United States firms.

4. Development of public utilities and transportation facilities.

5. Financial collaboration.

6. Consideration of related problems affecting trade and development.

Dr. Rodulfo Brito Foucher, Rector of the National University of Mexico, is visiting in the United States at the invitation of the Department of State. He is interested particularly in historical and educational research and will visit representative universities.

TRAINING IN METEOROLOGY

Two hundred young men have been selected from the other American republics for schooling at an Inter-American Meteorological Institute at Medellin, Colombia. The Institute is under the auspices of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the United States Weather Bureau, and the Defense Supplies Corporation. Classes will be held on the campus of the University of Antioquia at Medellin.

The teaching staff consists of four men from the United States Weather Bureau, four North Americans who are expert in languages, and one technical instructor from each of these countries: Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Chile, and Argentina.

Scientists who organized the program hope for these long-range results - an increase in the safety and regularity of air transportation; improvements in agriculture thru better crop planning and forecasting; and added facilities for flood forecasting, public health work, and improved operation of public utilities thru advance knowledge of the weather.

One thousand young men took the examination for admission to these courses. The examination

was prepared by the United States Civil Service Commission, in collaboration with the Weather Bureau. The 200 chosen were those ranking highest in their countries. The number allocated to each of the other American republics was determined on the basis of the population of each country, the area to be covered by weather forecasts, and the number of air miles flown weekly in each country.

Many of the young men selected have already had meteorological experience with air lines or with the army or navy of their country.

A number of the students who complete the six months' course with high rank will be brought to the United States for advanced study at a major university. Then these students will be assigned to active duty with the United States Weather Bureau for two months before returning home to continue their work.

The instruction is to be given in Spanish, Portuguese, and French. Knowledge of English and language aptitude were required so that those chosen to come to the United States can continue their work. Other considerations in the selection of the 200 students included knowledge of mathematics and physics, and mechanical and meteorological aptitudes.

Those arranging the studies have expressed their gratitude for the cooperation of the government of Colombia, the University of Antioquia, and the Province of Antioquia, as well as for the cooperation of Pan American Air Lines and Pan American-Grace Air Lines.

YOUNG LATINS EARNING AND LEARNING IN U. S.

In order to advance the nationwide industrialization of Mexico, which President Manuel Avila Camacho has underscored as his No. 2 objective - his No. 1 objective is to help win the war - many promising young Mexicans are to receive technical training in the mills and factories of the United States as part of the Inter-American Trade Scholarship program.

"Industrialized nations need machines but they also need trained men to run the machines, and we are helping to train them," says Elliott S. Hanson, director of this program. "Already scholarship awards for factory and technical training have been made to 22 young Mexicans. Five of these are now working in the United States and a group of 17 more will arrive shortly from Mexico City."

A list of their fields of interest and the work which they will do reads like a cross section of the industrial life of Mexico: Diesel engine construction and operation, generators and electrical transmission lines, sugar refining, industrial chemistry, road building, machine shop practice, commercial banking, mine operation, aviation, industrial chemistry, plastics, vitamin production, agricultural machine manufacture, rural electrification, soil conservation, rubber tires, and modern agricultural methods are a few of the many subjects to be covered by their training.

The Inter-American Trade Scholarship program was initiated by the Office of The Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, as a practical expression of the Good Neighbor policy and as a means of advancing industrialization in Mexico and in the other American republics.

Trainees are now coming to the United States from all the twenty American republics but the largest group is coming from Mexico because transportation facilities make it easier for groups of twelve to fifteen to come from that country than from the republics farther south.

The term "trade scholarship" is something of a misnomer. What the young men actually receive is a period of apprenticeship training in the particular trade or career in which they may be interested.

The precept of learning to do by doing is the principle on which the trade scholarship program is founded. Furthermore, the young men are made self-supporting in that they earn while they learn.

The young men are first recommended by a Trainee Selection Committee, one of which is found in each of the twenty capitals of the other American republics.

This committee of three is composed of one American businessman, who acts as chairman, representing the interests of United States concerns; second, an outstanding citizen of the nation represented, who is also a member of the Inter-American Development Commission; and third, a representative of the technical institutions of the nation.

The objective of the program is to establish a uniform procedure thru which worthy young men of the other Americas may come to the United States for the type of vocational training most needed in the economic development of their homeland. Selection of the candidates is strictly on the basis of merit.

The applicant must be between 18 and 28 years of age, be able to pass a physical examination, and have good working knowledge of the English language. Preference is given to those who have had technical, engineering, scientific, economic, commercial, or agricultural education or a background of manifest aptitude in one of these fields.

The applicant is made to understand that the training will be of a strictly practical nature with much manual labor in actual operations on an equal basis with young Americans engaged in the same work.

Those receiving scholarship awards are brought to the United States without cost to them-

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selves. They are given an orientation course of training in Washington before going to work.

At the conclusion of this course the young man is placed with some United States concern for a period of from one to two years where he receives compensation while learning and working. His progress is closely supervised by the Inter-American Training Administration.

At the end of the training period the young man is returned to his country. His traveling expenses are paid as well as the cost of his stay in Washington during the orientation course. During his industrial training period, however, he is expected to live on the compensation he receives from the firm by which he is employed.

Before departure for his home, he receives a certificate indicating the range of his accomplishments in his particular field.

Among the United States industries which are cooperating in the training program are mining, petroleum, tanning, industrial chemicals, rubber, air conditioning, road building machinery, hydraulic construction, telephones, communications, cheese making, textiles, vegetable oils, glass, railroad mechanics, banking, and stock breeding.

American industry is giving the training program its enthusiastic support and many firms which have no direct interest in the Latin American field are taking trainees into their organizations.

The National Foreign Trade Council, the Pan American Society, the YMCA, Rotary International, and many other organizations have given the training program their endorsement and support.

PRIZE PHOTOGRAPH EXHIBIT

Prize photographs representing the outstanding work of amateur and professional photographers in eighteen American republics are being displayed in leading art museums of the United States this year.

Approximately 300 photographs, entries in national and international competitions under the auspices of the Pan American Union (Washington, D. C.), are in the exhibit.

First public showing of the exhibit was at the Pan American Union Building in Washington, where the pictures remained on display during February. Opening of the exhibit was attended by diplomatic representatives of the other American republics and ranking dignitaries of the United States.

The exhibit will remain for one month in each of the cities to which it will be sent. Following the showings in the United States, it is planned to send the collection of photographs to cities in the other American republics.

The tentative schedule for the displays in this country follows:

March - American Museum of Natural History, New York City; April - Philadelpnia; May - Department of Fine Arts, University of Pittsburgh; June - Cleveland Museum of Art; July - Chicago; August - Denver, Colorado; September - San Francisco Museum of Art; October - Dallas Museum of Fine Arts; November - Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, Texas; December - Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans.

The photographs cover a wide range of subjects. Many are pastoral landscapes showing native charm; some are portraits; many show types of Indians, field festivals, dancers, and statesmen.

One photograph from each country was awarded the gold seal of the Pan American Union by a board of noted photographers and art critics. Awards were presented as follows:

Argentina, Jose Aranda Espinos (Study in Gray); Bolivia, Rafael Gimenez V. (Llamas); Brazil, Moacyr Alves (Autumn); Chile, Ignacio Hochhausler (Herd); Colombia, Alberto Lenis B. (The Boatman); Cuba, M. F. Bacalloa (Ashore); Dominican Republic, Castillo (Old Church Gate); Ecuador, Victory H. Venturini (Sunset); El Salvador, Alfredo Joseph (Vendor); Guatemala, A. Van Biervliet (Amatitlan); Haiti, B. Coreneos (Calvary); Mexico, L. Marquez (The Patriarchs); Panama, F. F. Flatau (Country); Paraguay, Olejandro Portaluppi (Asuncion Bay); Peru, Bennet Grief (Defiance); United States, Mrs. David Stanley (Frosty Road); Uruguay, Pedro Borrot Fabini (Solitude); and Venezuela, Carlos Herrera (Cabinet Meeting).

NEW BUREAU ON MIDDLE AMERICA

The educational activities of the United Fruit Company have expanded into an organization known as the Middle America Information Bureau located at 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Thru this Bureau the United Fruit Company is seeking to disseminate facts about the people, possibilities, assets, and needs of these nations which it has gleaned in many years of business experience.

According to the announcement made by the Middle America Information Bureau, it "will be a clearing house for data about Middle America, a central source where students and teachers, leaders, experts on Inter-American affairs, and the public generally can go for thorough, accurate, up-to-date information. The Bureau from time to time will issue factual statements and background material and will seek out those who want to cooperate in achieving its aims. It will stand ready to answer questions; it will welcome suggestions that may make its work more effective."

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

TEACHERS FROM OTHER AMERICAS

Groups of educators from several Latin American countries are scheduled to visit the United States to study educational methods.

The visiting teachers are to study in this country at the invitation of the United States Office of Education. Their visits are under the joint sponsorship of that agency, the Department of State, and the Office of Inter-American Affairs.

Two of the groups, from Mexico and Paraguay, already have arrived in this country.

The Mexican teachers, after visiting Washington, went to the University of North Carolina preparatory to making observations in various educational institutions as individuals. They, like members of all the other groups, will remain in this country a year before leaving to apply United States methods to the education systems of their native lands.

The teachers from Paraguay, completing a ten-day stay in Washington, recently began a fourth-month period of study at Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee. Later, they will observe school system operations in several United States cities.

On February 25 the NEA staff entertained the five teachers from Paraguay. The visitors arrived at the NEA Building about 3 p.m., and were shown thru the offices. J. E. Morgan, editor of the NEA *Journal*, expressed greetings and explained the work of the Association. The serving of tea and conversation completed an interesting two hours. The visitors were under the guidance of Miss Marina Cuevas and other staff members of the Inter-American Section of the U. S. Office of Education and members of the staff of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. The names of the guests: Antonia Boggino Duarte, director of the Escuela Normal of Villarrica; Victor Ortiz, director of the Asuncion Night School; Concepcion Rojas Benitez, teacher in the Escuela Normal; Bersabe Ruiz Ovelar, director of the preparatory year at the Escuela Normal; and Santiago Sanchez, in charge of the Public Instruction Division of the Ministry of Education.

INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS OF ALA

These brief notes describe the international projects of the American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois:

Books for Europe. $60,000, Rockefeller Foundation money, used during the past three years to supply American books for general reading to the public libraries of several European and other countries. Recipients selected the books to be sent. Project just now closed.

Aid to Libraries in War Areas. Under a committee with this name we are purchasing large numbers of current American scholarly journals and storing them for distribution to foreign countries in war areas after the war. Some books are also being collected. $110,000 spent the past two years, $70,000 available this year. These funds also come from the Rockefeller Foundation. Information about damage to foreign libraries is being assembled. This committee is also, with special funds from another source, sending some current periodicals to China now.

Books for Latin America. We are operating a project from Washington which will result in sending more than $100,000 worth of books by United States authors to Latin American libraries. The recipient selects the books and periodicals he wants. Our office in Washington is also acting as purchasing agent for books and periodicals which are being supplied to Latin American institutions by certain agencies of the government.

Benjamin Franklin Library in Mexico City. We organized an American library in Mexico last year and gave it this name. Funds come from the government thru the ALA and the library is operated by a democratically chosen board of directors. The ALA is one of the incorporators. Funds have been received from the Rockefeller Foundation for the initiation of a union catalog of library materials in Mexico City.

Library Training. With Rockefeller Foundation funds and help from the State Department, we operated a library school in Bogotá, Colombia, last summer with great success. We have been asked to administer a grant for the development of the library school in São Paulo, Brazil.

Training Librarians for Foreign Service. A quick study is now being made of the methods used by other agencies in the selection and training of men for reconstruction and administrative work in foreign countries after the war. This is preliminary to the preparation of a plan for selecting and training librarians and others for international library service.

American Library in Paris. With books left over from the library war service in 1919 we brought into existence the American Library in Paris which has continued in operation since that time. Our connection has been relatively slight in recent years but we are now sharing with the Board of Directors, most of whom are in the United States at this time, in the development of ambitious plans for this library after the war.

Postwar Planning. Our International Relations Board is definitely committed to the development of plans for international library activities after the war. Funds are available for the work. In addition the Board supervises all of our present international activities, develops new projects from time to time, and maintains relations with the Department of State, the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Library of Congress, and other agencies.

PAN AMERICAN NEWS ITEMS FROM SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES

Pan American activities in the Kansas City region are now being announced and reported upon by the Pan American Council of the University of Kansas City in a mimeographed sheet entitled PAN AMERICAN NEWS. Early numbers of this news sheet show enthusiasm and the mailing list by February had reached nearly 300. People in the Kansas City region who are interested should write to the Secretary, Pan American Council, University of Kansas City, Kansas City, Missouri.

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Latin American studies and activities are being encouraged and promoted in the region of St. Louis, Missouri, by the Foreign Trade Education Committee of the local Chamber of Commerce, of which Bernard Greensfelder is chairman. Programs and circulated literature of this Committee have stimulated Latin American consciousness in many schools, youth organizations, and civic groups.

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"To enlarge our vision and sharpen our perspective, to bring to Northeastern Ohio a new understanding and a new appreciation of Inter-American relations thru all the educational tools at our disposal" is the aim of the Cleveland Council on Inter-American Relations as set forth in their new monthly BULLETIN. This regional Council is functioning as a clearinghouse for activities and study groups in the inter-American field. The BULLETIN is free to members.

Membership in the Council is open to anyone who is interested. Dues are $2 a year. Membership in the Junior Council, is open to senior high-school and college students, 50 cents a year.

The Council office is at 922 Society for Savings Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

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In the fifth- and sixth-grade social studies classes of Chestnut School in Roselle, New Jersey, the children after free discussion chose a set of principles or goals which seemed to them necessary to the "Good Neighbor Policy." Their neighborliness was to begin in the classroom and expand to their community, their country, and beyond national boundary lines.

These discussions were supplemented with film strips and lantern slides regarding our neighbors to the north, east, south, and west. Pupil travel and teacher travel enlarged the horizons.

A Mexican program was given for a school assembly; two guests appeared before the class - one, a school teacher from Argentina on leave of absence for three months, and the other Argentine born, who acted as interpreter. Enthusiastic questions were answered by the school teacher in Spanish and then interpreted by her friend. This friendly visit resulted in plans to begin intercommunication between the two schools - hers and Chestnut School. The boys and girls learned that South Americans are as real and as earnest as they themselves.

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The James Monroe High School of New York City released a *Pan American Review*, January 1943, which with the writings of its own students describes all that has been going on in Latin American studies in that school. It is an ambitious, mimeographed publication of forty-eight pages. Address Henry E. Hein, Principal, James Monroe High School, 1300 Boynton Avenue, Bronx, New York City.

NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

"Present Day Problems in the Americas" was the subject of a three-day Latin American Institute at Madison, March 11, 12, and 13, sponsored by the University in cooperation with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

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On March 1, 1943, an exposition entitled "Our Latin American Neighbors" was opened in the State Historical Museum by the University Committee on Inter-American Affairs and the Wisconsin State Historical Society. The exhibit is in two sections - one showing inter-American relations and Latin American resources and products, and the other featuring Latin American arts and crafts.

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The new Center of Inter-American Philosophical Exchange, organized by the Department of Philosophy of the University of Wisconsin in 1942, is intending to promote inter-American relations in the field of philosophy. Its program of work is being arranged in collaboration with Dr. Francisco Romero, Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Dr. Emilio Oribe, Montevideo, Uruguay. Members of the North American committee are: Eliseo Vivas (chairman), Frederick Burkhardt (secretary), Stephen L. Ely, Joaquín Ortega, and E. Neale-Silva.

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The University Committee on Inter-American Affairs, in cooperation with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the director of the summer school, is organizing the Latin American Summer Forum, to be held at Madison, June 22-26, 1943. The program will be announced at a later date.

Summer school study opportunities in the field of Latin American subjects will be reported in the next issue of AMONG US. Please send us information.

NEWS FROM AMERICA SOUTH

FROM BRAZIL

Listed here are the names of several Brazilians desiring to communicate by letter with people of similar interests in the United States. These are persons most recently mentioned by the União Cultural Brasil-Estados Unidos, with whom AMONG US has corresponded:

Paulo Lambert
Rua Libero Badaró, 182
São Paulo, Brazil
Special interest: Photography

Jonas M. Alves de Lima
Rua Maestro Chiaffarelli, 292
São Paulo, Brazil
Special interest: Agronomy

Dr. Paulino W. Longo
Rua Bolivia, 123
São Paulo, Brazil
Special interest: Neurology
Present position: Professor of neurology at Paulista School of Medicine

Feis Madi
Rua Tamandaré, 999
São Paulo, Brazil
Special interest: Industry

Mario Augusto Martins
Araras - São Paulo, Brazil
Special interest: General
Present position: English teacher at Ginasio do Estado

Miss Horacina Ramos
Rua Martim Afonso, 9
São Paulo, Brazil
Special interest: History
Present position: High-school student

Angelo Segrilo
Rua Azevedo Costa, 45
Uberaba - Minas Gerais, Brazil
Special interest: Accounting

Dr. Antonio Carlos Pacheco e Silva
Rua José Bonifacio, 93 - 11ºa.
São Paulo, Brazil
Special interest: Psychiatry, psychology, social service
Present position: Professor of psychiatry at Medical School

Miss Carmen M. Silva
Rua Barão de Campinas, 323
São Paulo, Brazil
Special interest: Orthopedics
Present position: Teacher

Dirceu Ferreira da Silva
Rua Souza Alves, 814
Taubaté, São Paulo, Brazil
Special interest: Didactics

Miss Sylvia Martins Silva
Rua Barão de Campinas, 323
São Paulo, Brazil
Special interest: Physical education and general
Present position: Teacher of physical education

ALSO FROM BRAZIL

By a decree law signed by President Vargas and going into effect at the opening of the school year of 1943, the teaching of English language in the universities of Brazil has been divided into two courses, namely, English Literature and Language, and North American Literature. The new law also provides for creation of a Chair of North American Literature.

On September 10, 1942, the *Gazetta de Noticias* of Rio de Janeiro commented editorially on the Chair of North American Literature. It said in part: "It is by cultural interchange and commercial relationship that peoples are brought closest together, and it is by these means that the ties of friendship are strengthened. We cannot possibly fail to applaud the patriotic and timely presidential act dividing the Chair of English Literature in our universities, a proceeding that results in the establishment of a new course of Anglo-American literature that meets a need and answers an interest awakened in Brazilians in general by the culture and literature of the great sister country of the North. Master of an individual culture that has produced literary works of the highest merit, it really could not be understood why the literature of our brothers in the United States had not been established as an independent course. The governmental decree will do a great deal, we feel certain, to make the two powers of the hemisphere esteem each other more highly and to give us a more perfect knowledge of all that relates to the intellectual life of our great Allies in this campaign for civilization."

FROM HONDURAS

Among the graduate students at the University of Colorado this year is a man who came from Honduras where he has been a professor of elementary education in the University and also an attorney. He brought with him a plaque containing the message:

"Message of Teachers of Honduras to the Teachers of the United States of America

"The bearer of this message is Don Alejandro Alfaro Arriaga, Professor of Urban Primary Instruction and Advocate in the Tribunals of the Republic, who brings to you our cordial greeting and interprets for us the deep and sincere feeling that stirs all the teachers of Honduras.

"We should like to make clear to you that we have always felt for you a sincere admiration for the great material and spiritual achievements that you have realized in your great nation, and now, in the supreme moments of the maximum test, which will better all humanity, we are on your side to defend the sacred interests of the continent without fear and to the death for the welfare of our Mother America.

"Our messenger will live for a year among you doing specialized study and we want him to present this message to you so that in his person, by us greatly loved, you may see represented the teaching profession of this small nation which together with yours has offered its blood and its life for the defense of human rights.

"We wish you the greatest possible good for your personal happiness and for the aggrandization of your country, and we extend to you our hand of friendship with an affection that is forever becoming stronger and with ardent prayers for the victory of the Democracies."

(Signed by J. Thomas Quinonez A., Local Superintendent of Primary Education in the Central District of Tegucigalpa, and by sixty-seven other teachers.)

FROM COLOMBIA

Instruction methods developed in the United States will be utilized in South America's first collegiate school of business which formally opened here February 1.

Specializing in the training of students who plan careers in inter-American trade, the school will serve further to strengthen commercial relations between the American republics.

The Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University, cooperating with the Office of The Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in the United States, sent Professor J. Anton de Hass, of Harvard, to Bogotá last year. He surveyed the opportunity for a school of the type now established and organized a course of of study.

James Wilfred Balano, a Harvard graduate, will serve during a year as adviser-instructor at the school, which is a division of the Gimnasio Moderno, a private institution.

Dr. Daniel Samper Ortega, director of the Gimnasio, is well known thruout the Americas as an author, educator, and public official. He has long been a friend of the United States.

Dr. Carlos Lleras Restrepo, former Minister of Finance of Colombia, heads the faculty of the collegiate business school as dean. Colombian executives and businessmen, most of whom have studied in the United States, have been selected to teach the various courses. In addition to training for inter-American trade, the school will offer instruction to students intending to enter Colombian business enterprises.

A news story from an issue February 5, 1943, of *El Tiempo*, Bogotá, tells of an address made by the President of the Republic which he gave at the opening of the new *Escuela de Administration de Industrias de Comercio* (School of Business Administration) of the Gimnasio Moderno. The President expressed gratitude to those who cooperated with the Gimnasio in this new venture and especially to the government of the United States which, thru the Office of the Coordinator's Committee in Bogotá,

with the assistance of the Cultural Relations officer, Mr Herschel Brickell, made it possible for the project of the school to become a reality, and several months ago sent Professor de Hass to it to organize the curriculum and now sends him again to direct the first School of Business Administration to be established in South America.

An editorial from the same paper has this to say: "Yesterday the Gimnasio Moderno inaugurated a School of Business Administration that will fill a tremendous need in our professional teaching. A country of incipient economy like ours, of vast possibilities and precarious preparation for making the most of them, has to fit itself technically for its future development if it does not want to see its progress held back or its economic life handed over to foreigners who have been better trained than its own citizens....It is right to insist on the necessity of having young Colombians understand that being lawyers and doctors is not the only way of ennobling the mind but that there are other branches of learning of equal dignity and certainly more effective for the country's progress. Among these is that offered by the School of Business Administration established by the Gimnasio Moderno...."

FROM ECUADOR

Thirty carefully selected students have begun a course of instruction in nursing at the Escuela Universitaria de Enfermeras Profesionales in the first project of its kind to be finished under the inter-American health and sanitation program.

The new Quito nursing school is the result of cooperation among various Ecuadorean and United States agencies. Like similar nursing schools under construction or planned in other countries cooperating in the health and sanitation program, the Quito nursing school will provide additional trained personnel for war and postwar needs.

Besides the nursing school, the program in Ecuador includes installation of sewage and other sanitation facilities, the building of hospitals, and preventive measures against malaria and plague.

Students in the nurses training course spend the first four months receiving classroom instruction before entering clinical training. Upon completion of the preclinical course, they receive hospital instruction in wards of the Eugenio Espejo Hospital, on whose grounds the school, known popularly as the Escuela Modelo de Enfermeras, is located.

This curriculum will enable them to meet the requirements of the International Council of Nurses and receive international recognition in their profession.

Supporting this program are the following Ecuadorean agencies: the Ministerio de Prevision Social, the Asistencia Publica, Universidad Central, Direccion de Sanidad, Cruz Roja, and Concejo Municipal.

Associated with them are the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Comision Sanitaria Norteamericana. These United States groups, in addition to providing funds and remodeling an unfinished building as quarters of the school, have contributed the services of the United States teaching staff. The staff includes Anne Cacioppo, the director, Kathleen Logan, and Dorothy Foley. All are trained nurses from leading schools in the United States.

Students receive free tuition, uniforms, meals, textbooks, materials, and living quarters thruout the course of instruction. They live at the school under the supervision of Sor Emilia and Sor Maria Luisa of the Sisters of Charity.

A special uniform has been designed for the students in the traditions of the nursing schools of the United States.

ALSO FROM ECUADOR

At the big interstate fair held last November at Ambato, Ecuador, one of the most popular features was a showing of educational motion pictures with Spanish captions. One of these was a two-reel film on *Democracy in the Rural Zone of Puerto Rico* and another was on the 5C clubs of Cuba. Incidentally, these correspond to 4H clubs in the United States and Puerto Rico. In Cuba the first C is for "Cuba" and after that comes "Corazon," etc. Venezuela follows the same plan with 5V clubs, the first V being for "Venezuela," followed by "Valor," "Verdad," "Virtud," etc.

Among other pictures shown at Ambato were films on the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, bird migration, and a bus tour of the United States.

The University of Panama recently announced that it will inaugurate an Inter-American University in May. It will be open to students of all the Americas.

FROM VENEZUELA

Venezuelan teachers celebrated "The Day of the Teacher" recently, thru the initiative of the Federation of Teachers, Venezuela's most important educational association.

Annual observance of the day was inaugurated in 1936 for the purpose of launching programs for the social and professional welfare of the country's teachers, to outline the progress made, and exchange ideas in their particular specialties.

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Success of the National Industrial Exposition of Venezuela, which recently came to a close in Caracas, has resulted in plans to repeat the show annually hereafter.

Approximately 40,000 visitors, from every part of the republic, attended the exposition which was dedicated to industrial, agricultural, and livestock exhibits. The exposition stimulated interest in creation of new domestic industries, internal trade, and consumption of local products. More than five hundred gold and silver medals for presentation to prize winners were shipped by air express from the United States.

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On January 16, the enterprising Little Theatre Group in Caracas, *Sociedad de Amigos del Teatro en Venezuela,* organized a testimonial performance at the Municipal Theatre of *Abigail,* by Andrés Eloy Blanco. The performance was a tribute to Dr. Eloy Blanco, who departed soon thereafter for the United States as a guest of the Department of State.

El Universal, commenting upon the Department's invitation to Dr. Blanco (January 12, 1943), said: "There is once more evident the keen discernment in inviting the poet and author to travel through the North American nation; for we are sure that he will prove himself to be an effective spokesman of our culture and a forthright and fervent interpreter of our culture."

FROM NICARAGUA

Under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Public Instruction and the Association of Writers and Artists, an exhibition of Nicaraguan art was held during February at the American Library in Nicaragua when it was opened. The occasion was attended by the Presidents of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The exposition and the acts held on following nights were in honor of the authors of books published in Nicaragua during 1942 and to commemorate the anniversary of the birth of Rubén Darío.

FROM HAITI

A new play by Selden Rodman entitled "The Revolutionists," dealing with the history of Haiti's struggle for independence, had its premiere in Port-au-Prince in January. A letter from there describes the performance:

"As a work of art which celebrates the most glorious period of Haitian history - the fight for liberation against the French - the play was enthusiastically received by the audience. People who are more than names in the Haitian mind - Toussaint Louverture, Jean Jacques Dessalines, Henri Christophe - lived once more on the stage.

"The excellence of the stage drops and the costumes, which were designed by Mr. Manson Gilbert of the American Legation, contributed

greatly to the genuineness of the historical picture. Christophe's costumes were the same used by the original King and were loaned for the occasion by the Haitian Museum.

"While at times the portrayal of the characters was not entirely exact in all details, because the play did not attempt to be completely accurate from the historical standpoint, but rather represented a creative work with historical allusions, nevertheless one could not mistake the intent of the author.

"Mr. Selden Rodman, attending the performance, said in French: 'I am happy to be among you and to be able to tell you how much I love your country and how much I admire your national history and above all, how much I venerate the great figure of Toussaint Louverture.'"

FROM ARGENTINA

The following paragraphs are translated from an editorial in *La Nación* of Buenos Aires, January 25, 1943:

"The Good Neighbor Policy undertaken by the United States is not just a pleasing and opportunistic phrase. In all the fields of their activities, the people of the Union demonstrate by their positive acts their desire to strengthen the material and spiritual ties among the countries of America in such a way as to form a unanimous consciousness for continental interlinking. These friendly ties have not risen from nor in consequence of the war. Their origin is long prior to the conflagration and is inspired by a lofty aim: that of creating a true brotherhood, free of suspicions, founded on reciprocal respect, on the complete knowledge of all and of each, with a basis of equality and law. When these principles shall have been affirmed and every fear of hegemony, dispensions and conflicts will fade, and these nations will approach the ideal of a noble humanity.

"President Roosevelt, inspirer and tireless promoter of this campaign, may now feel satisfied with the fruits achieved. Every day the progress of his action becomes more evident. The immense majority of the citizens of America - and first of all, those of his own country - endorse it enthusiastically. We have multiple proofs at hand, such as, for example, the advertisements undertaken by the great commercial and industrial organizations of the Union. In this difficult time that we are passing thru, these enterprises spend time and money in order to recommend economy. They are not moved, as is evident, by the object of selling anything, offering anything. On the contrary, they urge the people of all America to take care of their machinery, their tools, from the most expensive to the cheapest, because these cannot be renewed even in part at any price. They try to drive home to the popular mind the necessity and the desirability of preserving what they possess as a reserve of inestimable value....

"Very rarely, perhaps never until now, has there been advertising so disinterested, so free of utilitarian content. It is a matter of a campaign of good neighborliness, an act of understanding among peoples who aspire to the sincere union of this continent of men free, just, and respectful of one another."

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After Angel Bohigas, of the editorial staff of *La Nación* of Buenos Aires, returned to Argentina from New York, he wrote an article in that newspaper, excerpts of which are given here. While he was in the United States he received on behalf of *La Nación* the Maria Moors Cabot award in journalism.

"....The 'Good Neighbor Policy'....dates much anterior to the episode of Pearl Harbor. It is well to recall that fact because within a certain not overly scrupulous tendency the fact is the usual object of stubborn and malicious omission. Apart from this, and with regard to what most concerns us, how could we possibly see in so decided a desire toward closer relationship anything other than the fortifying of that Pan American ideal which for more than a quarter of a century has had in Washington a temple whose devotees have not been more numerous up to the present only because of a manifest lack of faith and that not so much in the local environment as in the foreign.

"The Lord deliver me from writing a single word susceptible of kindling in upright spirits the suspicion that I may incur in the regrettable fault of undervaluing what is our own in order to overemphasize on the other hand the merit of what is foreign. Deliver me likewise from every exaggeration that would show me inclined to 'Patrioteering' - always dangerous and detrimental. I keep well in mind now and always the fact that it is enough for us to be

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what we are - worthily, proudly - so that we may not feel ambitious of being something else than the reality that defines us: a people that advances along the broad highway of civilization proclaiming the most generous postulates of humanity and justice. But, meanwhile, let us not lose sight of certain truths, nor take a step toward that corrupting excess of pride that is like a bandage across the eyes of the spirit after having blinded those of the body. One of these truths is that notwithstanding its immense material greatness the United States shows in its most thoughtful state a spirit every day less inclined to isolation in the traditional ivory tower. In the United States today one may talk in Spanish with almost all governmental officials, and not with a few heads and officers of the Army and Navy. The traveler who puts this to a test as I did will hear very good Spanish in some instances; in others beginners' Spanish, supported, none the less, by an unmistakable desire to learn. Can we offer, can any other Latin country of America offer, an equivalent proof of nations included in the continental sisterhood?

"Since, as a rule, the things most easily forgotten are those that by virtue of being too often heard have acquired the character of the commonplace, it is worthwhile to recall them now and then. Let us say, then, in spite of all that has been written on the subject, that nothing is more closely joined to the exercise of the free will - a fundamental attribute of the human condition when the latter is judged in a Christian spirit - than friendship, if we assign to the word the inseparably fraternal meaning that elevates it until it becomes a synonym for unselfishness. In fact, friendship is not imposed by force. It is born of a harmony in ideas, tendencies, ways of being, and, of course, characters. We select our friends - and can say that they are really friends only when they have likewise selected us. On occasion the desire that seals an association of this kind is manifested at the same time in the two parties to it. Again, the liking that is inclined to merge in true and cordial friendship has unilateral expression that may or may not be reciprocated as desired. It is that way between individuals; it is that way between peoples.

"But who could say, basing the statement on a rightful interpretation of any recent episode, that the United States has sought Argentine friendship, or that our country has planned actions with the premeditated design of rousing such a sentiment in the United States? No, neither the one nor the other. And that is because a thing cannot be created a second time. Neither is it possible to talk now about the need of encouraging a sincere Argentine-North American friendship, since such a friendship has never ceased to bring our two peoples together since the uncertain days of our emancipation."

FROM MEXICO

News has come to AMONG US about Mexico's first university for women, which opened recently.

On a campus near the famous forest of Chapultepec, the Universidad Feminina de Mexico offers courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Training in librarianship and administrative arts also is provided, as well as a preparatory course for university entrance.

The university is under the supervision of the National University of Mexico. Altho it is a private institution, it was established to meet a definite need, according to Señora Adela Formose de Obregon Santacilia, its socially-prominent founder and first administrator.

"While women in Mexico have had access to technical careers and higher education for many years, national custom and tradition are such that very few families have cared to send their daughters to coeducational schools," Señora de Obregon Santacilia said. As the interest of Mexican young women in education and in training for professional careers grew in recent years, many registered in the National University. But that institution, already overcrowded, has not been able to offer the facilities or comforts due a group of women students which exceeds the thousand mark.

The new University has a distinguished faculty and a technical council made up of some of the most brilliant scholars in Mexico. It is interested in exchange professorships and in scholarships.

A stirring article by Michael Scully about Mexico's fight for rural health can be found in the February 1943 issue of *The Pan American*. (Address: 103 Park Avenue, New York City; 25 cents a copy.) By means of rural interneships, field units, and the medical training of intelligent peasant youth at state expense to serve their communities, Mexico is teaching health, curing and preventing disease, and elevating standards.

NEWS FOR THE BOOKSHELF

MEXICANA REVIEW, Vol. 3, No. 1 - Winter 1942, contains some excellent book reviews as well as hundreds of bibliographical items on Mexico. Address: Jesse J. Dossick, Editor, care of New York University, Washington Square, New York City. Single copies 35 cents.

FOUR FREEDOMS is a 16-page booklet prepared and released by the Office of War Information. It is a simple, forceful exposition of the freedoms and rights all men everywhere should have. TOWARD NEW HORIZONS - THE WORLD BEYOND THE WAR is a reprint of three speeches by Vice President Wallace, Under Secretary of State Welles, and Ambassador Winant. Both of these publications on the postwar world may be obtained free from the Bureau of Public Inquiry, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

OUR FREEDOMS AND RIGHTS is a poster available free from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. It lists the rights and opportunities which are universals of human life.

THE MEXICO MAGAZINE is a monthly periodical edited by Lloyd Burlingham and is now in its eighth year. It carries feature stories and articles of current interest written in both English and Spanish printed side by side. Publishers are Hilda and Lloyd Burlingham, 614 East San Antonio Street, El Paso, Texas. Year's subscription is $1; single copies 10 cents.

POST-WAR AGENDA of the National Resources Planning Board is a compact folder containing an outline of the problems this country is facing and will face. It is a valuable pamphlet and can be obtained from the National Resources Planning Board, 17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. It is free.

AMERICA'S BATTLEFRONTS is the newest Headline Book of the Foreign Policy Association. It tells about the countries in which the Army of the United States is stationed. Address: Foreign Policy Association, 22 East 38th Street, New York City. Price 25 cents.

FAR WEST IN CHINA by Stanton Lautenschlager is a little book written by a man who has served in Chinese universities for twenty years and knows what China has endured. This book is concerned mostly with Chinese Communists, Cooperatives, and Colleges. Address of publisher: Friendship Press, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Price 25 cents.

WOMEN WORKERS IN ARGENTINA, CHILE AND URUGUAY is the title of Bulletin 195 of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. Price 5 cents.

BRAZIL is a monthly magazine published by The American Brazilian Association containing interesting news, feature articles with personal photographs, and advertising. It would be of real value and interest to teachers. The magazine invites contributions of articles on Brazilian-American relations. Address all communications to The American Brazilian Association, 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Single copies 20 cents; annual subscription $2.

The occasional reports of the U. S. Office of Education published under the title INTER-AMERICAN EDUCATION DEMONSTRATION CENTERS contain interesting information on the progress of activities in this nation's schools in Latin American studies. As work in the Latin American field expands these reports become more valuable. Address: Federal Security Agency, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED NATIONS REVIEW (formerly the Inter-Allied Review) presents for editors, teachers, librarians, and writers authentic materials regarding the current war. It is published by the United Nations Information Office, 610 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Single copies are 10 cents.

BOUNDARIES OF LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS, 1493-1825 is a 76-page book available from the U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C. Price 15 cents.

THE NEW ORLEANS PORT RECORD is carrying one or two articles regularly on Latin American relations. This monthly periodical is published by the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans. Address communications to the publication office, 2 Canal Street, New Orleans, La.

PUBLICATIONS IN ENGLISH ISSUED BY THE PAN AMERICAN UNION is a free flier recently prepared by the Union describing all its periodicals, series, program materials, and special publications. Address: Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

AMERICA'S PART IN WORLD RECONSTRUCTION, by Henry A. Wallace, is the title of an address given under the auspices of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation on December 28, 1942, the 86th anniversary of the birth of Woodrow Wilson. Reprints of the address have been made from the *Public Administration Review*, Vol. III, No. 1, and are obtainable from the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, 8 West 40th Street, New York City.

CAMEO, the Magazine in Simple English, edited and published by Lorraine, in Mullins, S. C., has felt the pinches of the war. The editor, lack-

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(ORDER PUBLICATIONS IN EACH CASE FROM THE AGENCY INDICATED)

ing assistance, has had to alter the style and frequency of the publication, which is now a quarterly. The magazine is intended especially for Latin Americans who are learning English. Address: Lorraine, Mullins, S. C. Single copies are 10 cents.

LABOR IN LATIN AMERICA, by Ernesto Galarza, is a brief survey recently published by the American Council on Public Affairs, 2153 Florida Avenue, Washington, D. C. Price 25 cents.

POST-WAR is a periodical issued by the staff of the Commission To Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace - of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. It contains valuable information about points of view, news notes, literature notes, and Council plans. Order from the Secretary of the Commission To Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Single copies will be mailed free upon request. In quantities they are 3 cents per copy.

INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION - PROBLEMS, RECENT DEVELOPMENTS, AND PROSPECTS is a syllabus prepared by Richard F. Behrendt, and issued by the School of Inter-American Affairs, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. Mex. Price is 20 cents. This is the third revised edition, published in February 1943.

THE AMERICAS AND THE POST-WAR WORLD, by Florence B. Boeckel, summarizes some of the plans currently under discussion. Published by the Peoples Mandate Committee for Inter-American Peace and Cooperation, Hay-Adams House, Washington, D. C. Single copies, 25 cents; 16 pages.

THE ECONOMIC PATTERN OF WORLD POPULATION, by J. B. Condliffe, (issued by the National Planning Association, Washington, D. C., No. 18, 54 pages, 25¢). An outline of the pattern of human resources upon which plans for postwar reorganization must be based. Includes material on Latin America in its worldwide setting.

THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE - the third basic report of the Commission To Study the Organization of Peace (8 West 40th Street, New York City). Major headings of the report: (1) The United Nations during the War; (2) The Aim of the United Nations; (3) The United Nations during the Period of Reconstruction; and (4) Toward a Permanent World Order. The discussion of such topics obviously is of concern to all of the nations of the Western Hemisphere. (36 pages; no price given.)

Fideler Co. of Grand Rapids, Mich., publishers of EXPLORERS ALL (reviewed in February issue), has printed a map sheet (22" x 34") covering the voyages of twenty-four outstanding explorers. Around the edges of the map are small reproductions of the book's attractive illustrations. The map, printed in black ink on heavy white paper, sells for $1.

INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS - a statement of proposed objectives and methods, issued by the Service Bureau for Intercultural Education (221 West 57th Street, New York City). The Foreword is by William H. Kilpatrick. The chapters: (1) A Culture Approach to American Education, (2) Towards Cultural Democracy, (3) Planning a Program of Intercultural Education, (4) Selecting and Organizing Classroom Materials for Intercultural Education, (5) Methods and Techniques in Intercultural Education, and (6) Important Concepts in Intercultural Education. Reference notes and a bibliography have been included. Altho focused on the intercultural problem within the United States, the volume deals with many fundamental issues involved in building democracy thruout the Western Hemisphere. (214 pages, $1.)

SOUTH AMERICAN FOLKLORE TALES published by the Latin American Village (121 Monterey Avenue, El Monte, Calif.) will be a welcome addition to the supplementary reading of elementary schools. Printed in large type with woodcuts and stiff cardboard covers the series are practical devices. The stories are authentic old tales from Latin America retold and adapted for North American children by Margaret Campbell. Price $1 each or $9.75 per set of ten stories.

The Castle of Master Falco (from Colombia) 30 p.
The Tale of the Ñanduti (from Paraguay) 21 p.
The Tale of the Nopal (from Mexico) 24 p.
The Tale of the Quena (from Peru) 29 p.
The Three Fountains (from Chile) 22 p.
Perez the Mouse (from Chile) 36 p.
Zipacna (from Guatemala) 28 p.
Sume (from Brazil) 24 p.
The Witch-Fox and the Condor (from Bolivia) 36 p.
The Goddess of the Earthquakes (from El Salvador) 27 p.

YEARBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS, 1942 - This new volume reports data on population, employment, unemployment, hours of work, wages, cost of living, family budgets, migration, industrial accidents, and prices in about sixty countries. All information is given in English, Spanish, and French. Statistical data are included on most of the Latin American countries. This is a *must* publication for libraries and research bureaus interested in social statistics. Published by the International Labour Office, 3480 University Street, Montreal, Canada; 222 pages; paper bound, $2; cloth bound, $3.

REVISTA INTERAMERICANA is mimeographed twice each year by the Instituto Inter-Americano of the University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla. The first Issue for 1943 has been dedicated to the Republic of Chile. Of the six articles three are in Spanish and three in English. The Instituto has been established to promote educational and cultural relations between the countries in the Western Hemisphere.

LAS AMERICAS, obviously designed for school use, is published monthly during the school year by Las Americas Publishing Co. (98-09 65th Road, Forest Hills, N. Y.). It contains material in English, Spanish, and Portuguese. Book reviews and advertisements indicate some of the sources for handcrafts, books, music, phonograph records, and other materials useful in teaching about Latin America. ($1 per year; 10 cents per copy.)

MEXICO NEWS is published semimonthly in English by the International Press Service Bureau of the Department of State for Foreign Affairs (Calle de Luis González Obregon, 11, Mexico City, Mexico). The January 15 number on newsprint (8" x 10") contains economic, political, and agricultural news items of interest to residents of the United States. (Sent free upon request.)

TOMORROW, published monthly by the creative Age Press, Inc. (11 East 44th Street, New York City) is a literary periodical, the March 1943 issue of which reproduces articles, stories, and poems from Latin America. Its purpose is to build understanding by making the peoples of North and South American "intelligible each to the other." (Subscription rate for 12 issues $2.50 in the United States.)

LA HORMIGUITA VIAJERA (The Adventures of Hormiguita) by Constancio C. Vigil (translated by Gilda Massa), published by Las Americas Publishing Co. (98-09 65th Road, Forest Hills, N. Y.). One of the first booklets of a series to make the writers of Latin America better known in the United States. Hormiguita is a little ant who like Ulysses has many adventures but thru courage eventually reaches her home and safety. In her travels she encounters the snail, the ladybug, the turtle, the spider, and various other characters. The story will have greatest appeal at the elementary-school level, but adults will find it hard to resist the illustrations by the Chilean artist Federico Ribas. The author, Constancio C. Vigil, was born in Uruguay but his activities and writings are widely known thruout all Spanish-speaking countries. The story is printed on opposite pages in Spanish and in English. (Paper cover; 49 pages; subscription for one year - 6 booklets - $3.)

BULLETIN of the National Association of Supervisors of Student Teaching for December 1942 describes some of the adjustments of teacher education in meeting wartime challenges. At the DePauw University (Greencastle, Ind.) a group of students is working upon a Pan American project. As the bulletin suggests, student teachers will acquire background for new curriculum emphasis by working with pupils and supervising teachers in developing units of work. (Bulletins of the Association are sent free to members paying annual dues of $1.50, Secretary-Treasurer Allen D. Patterson, State College, Lock Haven, Pa.)

EL ECO for March 1943 reviews the major events in the participation of Mexico in the defense of the continent. EL ECO is a four-page newspaper for American students of Spanish. It is published by the Odyssey Press, Inc., 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City. There are two issues each month for the eight months from October thru May. One to ten subscriptions, $1.50 each; 10-100 subscriptions, 75 cents each.

Harcourt, Brace and Co., Inc., 383 Madison Avenue, New York City, has issued a leaflet reminding teachers of their publications for use with children between the ages of four and sixteen. Three books by Delia Goetz, HALF A HEMISPHERE (a history of Latin America, illustrated, ages 12-16, $2.50); NEIGHBORS TO THE SOUTH (a geographical cultural survey of twelve countries, photographs, ages 12-16, $2.50); and PANCHITA (Guatemalan story, illustrated, ages 8-12, $2). A picture story book by Lorraine and Jerrold Beim, THE BURRO THAT HAD A NAME (illustrated, ages 4-8, $1.25); Elizabeth K. Steen's story of an Indian boy in Brazil, RED JUNGLE BOY (illustrations in color, ages 8-12, $2.50). A story by Victor W. Von Hagen of a search for a rare bird in Honduras, QUETZAL QUEST (illustrated, ages 8-12, $2).

THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN LATIN AMERICA, published by the Latin American Economic Institute, 429 West 117th Street, New York City. Three papers read at a round-table conference held in New York City in November 1942. Briefly deals with the extent of cotton growing, the location of textile mills, labor and tariff problems, and the possibilities of inter-American cooperative industrial relationships. (Pamphlet Series, No. 6, 30 pages, 50 cents.)

ABC, said to be the only Spanish weekly in the Middle West, is published in Chicago (748 South Halsted Street). The March 6 number is an eight-page newspaper printed (10" x 14") entirely in Spanish. It reports general news, articles, social events, and personals. (Subscription rate $1.50 a year.)

THE GIRL SCOUT LEADER (Girl Scouts, Inc., 155 East 44th Street, New York City) has devoted its February 1943 issue to the Western Hemisphere. Space is given to suggestions and sources which may be used by local leaders in enriching troop programs. Two pages illustrate the standard Girl Scout uniforms used in Argentina, Mexico, Canada, and other countries in this hemisphere.

The Pan American Union is making a special offer: for $15 a year one can receive all publications in English issued for general distribution. The material will be sent to subscribers as issued and will include all items distributed during the twelve months following the date the order is received at the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL BOOK REVIEWS

These reviews by Mildred Small Allen are an attempt to state an unbiased opinion of the value of the books to teachers.

A remarkably mature piece of writing is SEVEN KEYS TO BRAZIL by Vera Kelsey, a book already familiar to many readers, since it was published in 1940. It reveals a tremendous precedence of study and thought, a careful organization of knowledge obtained thru personal experience and from authentic and exhaustive sources.

The title derives its name from the seven chief parts of Brazil which when "unlocked" disclose the whole synthetic picture of that heterogeneous land. The substance of the book is the consideration of each of these geographical sections - first, the Northeast, where the "Brazilian character" first took root; then in turn, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, "General Mines" region, the "other Northeast" (comparable to the wild and woolly West of the U.S.A.), the Amazon Valley, and finally, South Brazil, the part of the country settled so extensively by the Germans.

An anthropological description of the basic races and types of people who have shared in the development of the new "Brazilian race" and the complex Brazilian culture is the reader's introduction to SEVEN KEYS TO BRAZIL. Portuguese, Indian, Negro, and Priest are viewed as the basic elements.

Appearing as separate and distinct sections in the book are chapters on economic life, followed by others on the arts - architecture, literature, music, and modern arts.

Vera Kelsey has brought research to life with this work and the effect of reading it is rewarding.

Funk and Wagnalls Company is the publisher. Address: 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Price is $3.

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For downright readability MEET THE SOUTH AMERICANS by Carl Crow steps out in front. It is not a new book - that is, it was published as long ago as 1940 - but its observations are timely. It is, however, one of those works obviously accomplished within a short time, the result of a speedy visit to all of the South American nations by its writer. Carl Crow would not be an ordinary visitor by virtue of the fact that he has spent many years in foreign lands of the Far East with a career bearing upon the fields of propaganda, advertising, and export trades. He has not tried to do what John Gunther did - at least on such a sweeping scale. His book is a chattering commentary on things he saw and heard as he traveled - things which he must have believed would interest the popular element recently curious about South American ways.

I am not sure that South Americans would whole-heartedly approve of the book, tho that is not to say it is in any way uncomplimentary to them. It is quite the contrary. I think it might be criticized for saying too little, finishing with each country too soon. It is probably the truth and nothing but the truth - but not the whole truth, which is inclined to give erroneous impressions. Whether or not Mr. Crow himself makes unfair generalizations is not necessarily the point; the reader unconsciously makes his own generalizations from a winning book of this sort.

Unmistakably Carl Crow had a wonderful time in South America and he had an equally enjoyable time writing about it. He writes it as he would have told it, with some nonsense thrown in. He has taken no particular care to rate first things first. It would seem he has written almost as things came to his mind. The same amount of attention may be given to a country, a city, or to the lengthy biography of the American businessman who introduced the five and ten cent store to Brazil, by whom the author was evidently swept off his feet.

By way of disclosing his entertaining but hardly profound style I quote one paragraph (which may not be fair): "In Colombia there are many handsome Indian men and I hoped to see a dandy with a gorgeous new poncho but was disappointed. The nearest approach to dandyism I saw were [he says 'were'; it should be 'was'] a number of Indians with Hitleresque mustaches. There was no significance to that beyond the fact that they, like Hitler, had upper lips on which mustaches would grow."

That quotation leads to one further comment: that the author may have outdone himself in debunking the effectiveness of Fascist propaganda and influence in South America. Enough examples are cited to make the investigative agencies sit back in easy chairs, confident that no matter how hard the Germans, Italians, and Japanese try they aren't getting anywhere with their gifts and "gab." That is one of Mr. Crow's observations and to act solely on the implications of his judgment might prove unhealthy.

Harper and Brothers is the publisher. Address: 49 East 33d Street, New York City. The price is $3.

LATIN AMERICAN BACKGROUNDS - a bibliography prepared by the NEA Research Division in 1941 is available from the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. (48 pages, 25 cents.)